THE CANDID CLUB OBTAINS INFOR-MATION ON IMPORTANT TOPICS.

Figures Showing the Movement o Prices, Wages and the Purchasing Power of Money Since 1860.

Candid Club last Saturday evening showed | with \$1 in 1860. But the dollar in which that the interest is unabated. Before the wages were paid made a day's wages only club was called to order members dis- 72 cents in gold, while the prices of food cussed various points in knots of three or | and clothing, the first three articles four, the main talk being about the table | mentioned were more than doubled. of prices and money circulation of the Under the paper money period of the war country, considered at the last meeting, | wages rose 43 per cent., but meat advanced the general comment being that it had 97 per cent., other food 140 per cent, and been shown that the money supply had not | clothing 199 per cent. That is, wages under

When Sergeant Hobbs had called the club to order he said that the regular topic for the meeting was the presentation of figures showing the movement of prices, wages and the purchasing power of wages,

"The figures which I shall present," said Mr. Snyder, "are neither my own nor are they new. While the tariff bill was under consideration in the Senate in 1890 the usual claim of the free-traders, that the protective tariff had largely increased the prices of the necessaries of life, and that those who worked for wages did not secure enough more pay to make up for the higher prices which the tariff imposed, was set forth. The protectionists took issue, and said that it could be demonstrated that wages had been increasing and would purchase more then that at any previous date. They also proposed that an inquiry be made to ascertain the facts relative to the matter in dispute. To that end a resolution was passed directing the finance comwould settle the matter. That committee, ticles in general use from 1845 to 1890, and | my mind." the wages paid at the different dates. Give us the times of 1892, when I went Colonel Wright's trained men went all over the country to ascertain the facts. The re- hand, "and I'll not trouble myself about suit was a report filling six large volumes free silver. Let us get back to such days of the details of the investigation, but the by stamping the McKinley eagle election condensation of the details is embraced in a table, the whole of which covers fifty years in periods of five years. It is not necessary for our purposes to give the figures for the years prior to 1860. To bring out the facts Colonel Wright assumed that for 1860 100 should represent the per cent. or price of labor and every article, and that the changes should be measured from that figure for 1860. The figures show the relative value of labor and products in gold." Snyder passed about several copies of th table, and then read slowly, as follows:

100 x 

"It should be noticed," said Snyder, "that the comparisons do not come down any wanted to corner, why had they not tried further than 1890. There have been de- it when the mines were producing one-half clines since, but they have come from the effect of tariff legislation. These prices and values apply to the period of the war and of the tariff policy of the Republican party until upset in 1892."

"I have collected some figures showing the number of persons who must suffer should the country go to a depreciated silver basis," said Munson, the grain dealer.

ANALYZING THE FIGURES. "I notice in the first place," said Holmes, "that meat and other foods were a little higher in 1890 than in 1860; that, since specie resumption in 1879, meats have held their other foods, but even they were higher in 1385 than in 1890. This being the case, it is

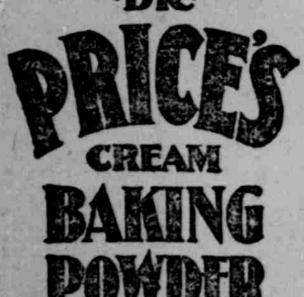
affected that list of prices." "I notice two classes of articles, clothing and metals and implements, that have tumbled very much since 1880. How is it accounted for?" asked Ike Smith.

"Both are due to the revolution which has taken place in the machinery employed in manufacture. Better machinery comes in all along in the making of cloth and clothing," answered Simons. "The same is true of metals in a much more marked degree. The highest skill has been at-tained at the least cost. Why farm machinery does not cost half as much to-day as it did twenty-five years ago." Yes and when prices were so reasonable for clothing and metal goods," said Allen, "free-traders went about, four years ago, telling us how the protective tariff on these articles robbed the people, and that if they could come into power there would be cheaper clothing, farm utensils, etc., and higher prices for wheat. We have the cheaper clothing, but cheaper wheat, and the very much cheaper labor, and now they crying free silver instead of free

specting prices," said Munson, "is the average of all prices. With all the increased production and the cheapened/proincident to inventions and machinery, the average prices of the 225 articles stands at 92.3 compared with 100 in 1860-a decline of only 7.7 per cent. As culation and a per capita circulation of only \$14.60, and has now \$21.15 on a gold with about \$8 per capita of silver to the increasing value of money, but to the revolution which has taken place in

always worked for wages the most important of these figures are those showing the gradual advance of wages, and their power to purchase the necessaries of life. creased more than one-third from 1860 to

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necessaries of life where the wages of 1860 would purchase but a dollar's worth. cure to me the return of the times of 1896, with their wages and their full value dollars, and those who will may chase after the phantom of the free coinage of the plutocratic mine-owners' sfiver into cheap

AS TO "CHEAP" MONEY. "I would call your attention," said Dr. Thompson, "to the figures showing the purchase power of 'cheap' money. During the year 1865 the paper dollar had a purchase power of but 4914 cents compared with the gold or com dollar. The wages The promptness of the members of the paid in those dollars was \$1.43 compared an inflated or cheap dollar currency do not rise anywhere near as rapidly as to the necessaries of life."

"I think we are all forced to the conclusaid Graham, the carpenter, "that hose who work for wages would be the sure victims of the free and unlimited oinage of silver. The dollar which would not buy a dollar's worth would still be called a dollar, and we would be forced to take it as such, just as was the labor of the war period, when it was not over half a dollar when it was used to pay the

'Daniel Webster died many years ago,' remarked Dr. Thompson, "but he uttered great truth, more than sixty years ago, when he compared with wars, as the destroyers of national prosperity, the evils of debased coin and a depreciated paper

"I was taken by the claim that prices had shrunk because of the scarcity or appreciation of gold," said Simons, had investigated and found such facts as we have had before us. All the facts are against it, and all the basis the claim has had is the assumption of a few professors who, instead of pursuing an investigation to arrive at conclusions, adopt a theory and try to fix facts to sustain it. If there had been an appreciation of gold by reason of scarcity so as to affect the prices mittee to make such an investigation as of merchandise, it would have cut all down alike, and the price of labor would have fallen. Instead of that, the price of labor, after consultation, asked Colonel Wright, which goes into everything, has gradually of the National Labor Bureau, to make an risen, as silverite Stewart admitted in the identified in every way with Populism to inquiry as to the prices of 225 different ar- Senate, since specie resumption in 1879 on the gold basis. That one fact settles it in

said Charley Holstein, a furniture factory

CHEAPER FARM IMPLEMENTS. "I saw some figures prepared by St

Louis dealers in agricultural implements, showing how many bushels of wheat, corn and oats it took in 1873 and in 1889 to purhase the whole line of agricultural implements." said McKinney, the hardware dealer. "I can't give the whole list, but I have copied a few of them. In 1873 it took 277 bushels of wheat, or 769 bushels of corn. or 857 bushels of oats to purchase a binder: in 1889, 185 bushels of wheat, or 422 bushels of corn, or 562 bushels of oats would have got a better binder. In 1873 it required 831/4 bushels of wheat, or 250 bushels of corn, or 354 bushels of cats to purchase a one-horse mower; in 1889, 6414 bushels of wheat, or 1401/2 bushels of corn, such a machine. In 1873, 6 4-5 bushels of wheat, or 201/2 bushels of corn, or 29 bushels of oats were needed to buy a one-horse cultivator. In 1889, 4% bushels of wheat, 11 bushels of corn or 141/2 bushels of oats would have bought the cultivator. These figures go to show that agricultural mplements have fallen in price vastly more than staple farm products.' "I heard a man talking about the 'cor-

nering of gold' in front of the postoffice yesterday." said Upson, the accoutant at the furniture factory. "He declared that the money barons could corner gold and ruin all the business of the world. thought I would look the matter up, so went back to the figures representing the volume of gold in 1890, read by Mr. Simons two weeks ago, which show that \$3,855,200,-000 was in coin and \$2,171,600,000 was uncoined. This vast amount of uncoined gold is in jewelry and other forms, and much of it could be turned into the mints there should be an attempt to corner gold. Again, the increased output of gold is mar-velous. The aggregate yield of the gold velous. The aggregate yield of the gold mines of the world during 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885 was \$407,500,000. During 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895 the output was \$687,700,000. It jumped from \$146,815,000 in 1892 to \$203,000,000 This year the output is estimated at \$220,000,000, and Mr. Carpenter, in a letter in the Indianapolis Journal, says that it is predicted that the yield of gold in 1900 will be worth \$300,000,000. So it seems to me that all of this chatter about some bold, bad men cornering gold is absurd. If they had wanted to corner, why had they not tried

as much as now?" should the country go to a depreciated silver basis," said Munson, the grain dealer.
"I believe that the whole country, except the few engaged in silver mining and speculating, would be injured, but there are those who would be robbed if they should be paid with a depreciated silver money, have collected a few statistics: There are 967,643 pensioners who receive about \$139,a year. Jan. 1, 1895, there were 4,-875,519 depositors in savings banks whose deposits aggregated \$1,810,597,023. The buildng and loan associations have about 2 .idle to say that the scarcity of gold has | 000,000 shareholders, three-fourths of whom are creditors, and they have loaned \$500.- the debtor, having been framed by the 000,000. The hundreds of fraternal secret debtor class. Obviously, though, provision benefit features have 2.017,347 insured members and carry \$3,356,790.789 of insurance. There are in force nearly 9,000,000 life insurance policies, representing \$5,556,166,684. Here are over 18,000,000 of people who would be losers by being paid in any sort of a | creditor class. In the cases under considdollar which is not as good as that now in circulation. It is safe to assume that 12,000,000 of these people have about the whole of their savings in one or the other of these forms of investment.'

"And it is proposed to rob all these peo-ple to make a limited number of capitalsts. American and British, very rich," ad ded foreman Snyder. "You have enough to think over for week," said Sergeant Hobbs; "the Candi

to-night." Money Not the Only Issue. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Club stands adjourned to one week fron

one. The Popocrats have made the issu "is the plain by their platform between law ar order on one side and disregard of law ar courts on the other. See the effect alread on our usually mild-mannered Governo Democrats, but the Tillmans and Altgelds | the plaintiffs in his district of their legal 1890, with no full legal-tender silver in cir- of the Popoeratic party that he can be as rights is by refusing to hold court for radical as any, so as to stand in with them, and we find him advising an officer | year the judge sets the terms for the vais a legal tender, this small decline to treat an order of a United States judge rious counties of his district, but shortly of less than 8 per cent. cannot be attributed | with contempt. Well, of course, he has before the date fixed cancels them without cooled off by this time, notwithstanding the hot weather, but if he has not, my ad-"To me," said Snyder, "a man who has vice to him is, don't, as there would not be as much temporizing as there was in done their work well in the Chicago platractically the average of all wages in- form from their standpoint. You know The man who carned a dollar in 1860 they had a dream of a Southern, a North-almost \$1.59 in 1890. Turning to the western and an Bastern Confederacy; now they think their sectional idea has won after a long time, in uniting the South and the West as against the East. It is disunion in a new form. If they succeed in the election this fall, how easy will it be to deprive the President of the power to send troops into a sovereign State except upon the will of the Governor. How many Southern Governors, with their ideas of States' rights, would call upon the President? Not one. The Chicago convention was dominated openly by ex-rebels; they made no bones about it. Senator Daniel was put in as temporary chairman. Jones, who boasted he carried a musket all through the war for the South, was made chairman of their national committee, a thing they never dared do before. Harris, to nlead, etc. After the sale of the mortof Tennessee, was the power behind the throne. The whole thing was run by exrebels; not a prominent loyal Democrat had a word to say. No wonder Comrade of court." The delicate sarcasm of that Sickles denounces the whole thing, and, phrase will be appreciated after studying every veteran who has ever voted the Democratic ticket should turn his back upon this Popocratic affair and say, as does the court-room loafers to file an objection, Sickles, "My country before party." If he | the defendant is given "until the next term doesn't, he violates his duty as an Amer- of court to show cause why the sale should ican citizen, his oath as a soldier, and, if not be confirmed." For it is not necessary he is a G. A. R. comrade, his obligation as | in order to secure delay that the defendant a member of that order, wherein he spe- should apply for it. He may be driving a cially obligates himself to support the laws hack in Salt Lake or renovating spittoons of his country. That convention has aimed in Kansas City; but if the judge on inquiry a blow at the laws and the courts. I don't in open court, addressed to the sheriff.

POPULISTIC

IN NEBRASKA COURTS HAVE BEEN DEBAUCHED BY POPULIST IDEAS.

On the Plea of "Mercy to the Debtor" Scandalously Unjust Rulings Are Made-Creditors' Right Denied.

Omaha Letter in New York Post.

However much of disgrace partisanship has attached to the legislative branches of our government, careful · observers agree that the judicial branch has been reason- able as to justify special mention. A mortably well preserved from its stain. In spite | gage was given on a house and lot in the | platform with a gold-standard foundation, of the frailties of human nature our courts city of Culbertson many years since. The it won't be their fault. They can't vote have earned for themselves a name that principal with accrued interest and taxes commands the respect of jurists the world greatly exceeds the value of the property. over, and when a new political element | Since the execution of the mortgage not asks the confidence of the Nation thought- one dollar of interest, principal, taxes or inful men will scrutinize the record of its surance has been paid by the mortgageor. repudiation, robbery and revolution, which judges more jealously than the enactments | The mortgagee has been endeavoring for of its legislators. They will make liberal five years to obtain possession of the propallowance for the crude efforts and reck- erty through foreclosure proceedings. Up the Business Women's Auxiliary of the less haste of overzealous statesmen, while to this time he has been unsuccessful, nor reviewing coldly and critically the acts of was the delay due to any irregularity in those whose sole province it is to weigh, the case. Owing to the protracted litigation interpret and impartially administer the no insurance company will assume the fire | Club, at One-hundred-and-sixteenth street law as they find it on the statute books, risk; hence the mortgagee is actually de-The solemn responsibility attaching to the prived of his security. The debtor does not judicial office in every age and among the rents as a landlord. The judge simply every people, irrespective to a degree of refused to confirm the sale, and in reply

the Populist-Democracy, is not personally responsible for the record of Populist judges in Nebraska beyond the degree that he has given them political aid and countenance. But this he has done by every means at his command. The strongest ar- knows they have had a hard time-who gument for his availability at Chicago was went to the polls last November and re- Club has. This club would really be a that he was the candidate most acceptable | pudlated the Populist judge whose constant to Populists. Mr. Bryan is too closely escape consideration in the interest excited dence here much might be added, for he is by the extraordinary judicial methods of plucked mercilessly by every Pepullst offihis political eronies who, within five years, victim of the injury that is apparent, have debased the courts of his State, and real damage is to the community where attempted to impair the honesty of its

the facts are scandalous. What words indeed shall be termed harsh in speaking of a political element that exacts from a judicial candidate a pledge that, if nominated, he will when elected shield its members from the operation of the very laws which he takes an oath to faithfully administer? The really startling feature of this is, that it is so common a practice in western judicial districts as to excite no comment from anybody. It is "generally understood" by everybody; but Populists are not doing business on a general understanding. Distrusting the men whom they ask to perjure themselves, they require a | marck pledge absolutely definite; and healthy intimations of personal violence impress its sacredness on the candidate.

Litigation before Populist-Democratic courts in the West is made up principally of actions for debt. It is well known that the rapid settlement of the Western plains during the past decade was made possible only by the aid of outside capital. Savings advanced by the thrifty mechanic and the retired farmer of the East gave the Western homesteader his start on the prairies. Real farmers were in the minority among these pioneers, so that many came to grief very soon through lack of experience or improvidence. But within the past few years a succession of droughts has embarrassed the thriftiest of the settlers and entire communities have found themselves insolvent. People who never before defaulted on an obligation have been left helpless financially.

DEMAGOGUES IN FORCE The most serious result of this widespread of the demagogue. Men so easy in principle, so cheap in conviction, that their influence had long ceased to be marketable now appeared tike carrion birds to fatten sessing themselves of office after a hungry endurance, these harpies took care that none of the drastic measures against corporations promised to their deluded followers should be enacted. When the demand for a particular bill was backed by substantial threats of hanging, the Populist legislators, in actual physical terror, passed the shapen by attorneys for the interests attacked that no decent court could uphold it. Naturally the next election brought the necessity for new excuses to allay the wrath aroused by this juggling. Then it was that these ingenious reformers pointed to the necessity of obtaining control of the courts, urging that while Republicans and old-line Democrats occupied the benches efforts to relieve their constituents would be throttled by hostile judges. The artful suggestion was at once acted upon and American jurisprudence has in consequence been enriched by novel precedents. In the Western States laws relating to the collection of debt are lenient towards debtor class. Obviously, though, provision sary in order to tempt the fruits of his toil from his wary pocket. Moreover, judicial elemency in actions for debt is approved by the common consent of mankind and this reasonable mercy is acceptable to the

cial district in Nebraska, comprising eight thirty days during 1855, and this time was devoted almost exclusively to the criminal docket. Here is the record for six coun-

No court was held days court County. between these dates. Red Willow.Jan. 15. '95 to Dec. 23 Frontier .... Mch. 5, '94 to Nov. 11. Hayes ...... Apr. 30, '94 to June 4, '95 ... Gasper......Apr. 24, '94 to Oct. 14, '95 ... 1 Chase.....Sept. 5, '95 to Mch. 5, '96 ... None Dundy......Nov.27, '94 to Mch.19, '96 ... None It must further be noted that the March 1896, terms included above were called by a Republican judge elected in January. It will be observed that it requires a good deal of art to get a foreclosure case into a court that never sits. But being in the real balting of the plaintiff begins. Pefore rendering a decree of foreclosure the court entertains all manner of dilatory pleas, such as granting the defendant time gaged land, if objections to a confirmation are filed, the judge takes the objections

under consideration 'until the next term the dates in the foregoing table. If, however, no one can be found among

JUDICIARY fuse to confirm the sale. Frequently the for as much as five years. In many cases the borrower has never made a payment of interest or taxes since the loan was made, from three to seven years prior. It is, in fact, rarely that defendants apply for delay. If the land is occcupied at all—by whom is immaterial-it is impossible to obtain a decree of confirmation. Under this ruling lands long deserted by their legal owners have been taken possession of with-out authority from any one-by people who not only could show no title but claimed none, either under lease or deed. These occupants have cultivated the land for years and in favorable seasons harvested large crops from it without paying a penny for its use. Thus the unfortunate mortgagee is obliged to pay even the taxes, while a Populist judge protects a common

trespasser on his property year after year.

A GLARING CASE.

A case in Hitchcock county is so remarkoccupy the house. He collects and retains religion and civilization, makes every per- to the protests of the creditor's attorney version of its power peculiarly shocking to he stated flatly that he would never confirm it while the defendant resided in the those who believe that, at least, American | county and the property w s occupied. ideas of justice are too firmly established being respectfully intimated to this judicial officer of a State that boasts the smallest percentage of illiteracy in the Union that Mr. Bryan, the presidential nominee of the house might always be occupied, he reof it for some years past; that they were entitled to every considered in; that it did not make much difference if the house did burn up and the creditor "capitalist" did lose his money. I lift my hat to the impoverished, struggling Nebraska farmers-God effort was to make it easy for them to repudiate their debts by such means as that. practices obtain. It is bad to rot but incomparably worse to debauch their honesty. Even the latter crime has its degrees. If the seducer is outside the pale of the law, or a culprit before its tribunal, his offense will still fail to deserve the condemnation that follows the infamy of those who endeavor to prostitute the morals of a people while occupy-ing the most sacred offices within their This is the offense with which judirepresentatives of the element advoable before the Nation. What may be expected from its legislators should they ever become intrenched

at Washington as they have been at Lin-coln. Topeka, Denver, Pierre and Bis-It has been asked why Mr. Bryan's eloquent tongue has not been heard in protest against these judicial outrages. Possibly the great and absorbing grief that has overwhelmed him in reflecting on the rime of 1873 has left no room for regret in the heart of this distinguished member of the Nebraska bar at the more recent crimes of the courts controlled by his po-

Court of the United States is reorganized upon his platform there is an excellent chance for the eloquent lawyer to do some home missionary work. A GRAVE CRISIS.

Revolutionary Tendencies of Chicago Platform Alarming.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. At one of the meetings, of which many have been held this week by those who, without any hope of profit, have agreed to furnish the federal treasury with gold, was stated that it was now beginning to be understood how far from who saw in this calamity the opportunity taneous, how purely political, and how of the demagague. Men so easy in princitions this newly revealed movement has

a political force it was organized first incitement, so far as the politicians concerned, came from resentment, anger, and the desire for revenge which a group of Democratic senators and some nfluential Democrats in the House entertained because of the manner in which Mr. Cleveland avoided, rebuked and despised some of the leading influences in the Demperatic party.

These men accepted his treatment with apparent resignation, but they began to among themselves that they might determine what would be best to do. They realized that if Cleveland had his way, their influence would be impaired, many of them would be compelled to return to private life. They found the administration opposing them in their States and districts. They discovered that a vast number of Democrats had come to look upon Cleveland as a man who thought himself greater than his party and who had

contempt for partisanship. The panic of 1893 and the business stagnation which followed it had made the people, especially in the agricultural districts, discontented, and that condition offered these plotters the opportunity which they sought. They began with all the arts of the demagogues to attempt to increase this discontent, to embitter those who were in distress against those who had possessions, and finding something of an organization for free silver, used that doctrine-as their chief argument. It furnished them with fine opportunity for just the Athens in ruins. They found that their appeals were well received, and at last had inflamed a vast number of citizens, who, when reason was with them, were as abiding in their faith and loyalty to the gov-They builded even better than they knew. They fixed nearly a year ago upon Bryan,

who had the peculiar gifts necessary for the conduct of such a campaign as they proposed, as their candidate for the presidency. They knew that he would be as putty in their hands. Hill understood this only in part until after he was present at the Chicago con-There the whole plot was revealed to him, partly by his intuitive judgment, and partly by actual knowledge. He learned that some of the leaders were themselves in something of awe at the influences which they had created and the strength of them, feeling doubtful of their

ability to restrain them. Some men who went from this city unheralded to study the Chicago convention brought back reports which indicated that the first stage, which was that of pure politics, and were evidently contemplating faintly suggested by the Chicago platform. They brought back here reports that the intensity of the malice which is displayed toward some sections of the country is greater than that which is witnessed in times. These men contemplate spoliation by legislation, and when such course is begun no one can tell where it

So now, nearly three weeks after the Chicago convention has made its record. there begins to be full understanding of their efforts toward helping to elect the what it all involves. The inspirations here Republican candidates. are all toward common and united action. It is not expected that there can be any headway made against a majority of those who were represented at Chicago and St.

influence, keep it within its present lines, reason with the hesitating and doubting, expose the naked truth, and show that inevitably the adoption by legislation of the principles named in the allied platforms begins the overthrow of the American Republic, which have been sufficient for more than one hundred years. Mr. Whitney has already hinted at this n his letter. In private he says: "Republican democracy is itself at stake, and if it now falls, civilization itself will be al-

Advice to Hoke Smith.

Philadelphia Press. Hoke Smith's organ, the Atlanta Journal, calls Governor Matthews, of Indiana, a saphead Governor' because he advised the Mayor of Hammond, in that State, to proceed and collect taxes of some property owners which the United States Circuit paper and have it print a few times the platform adopted by the Chicago convenion which the Atlanta Journal is now supporting. Hoke Smith will see that that platform explicitly "denounces the arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and as a crime against free institutions." Hoke Smith will know that Governor Matthews is only carrying out the Chicago platform by insisting that the executive is superior to the courts. Hoke Smith should bring

WOMEN FOR GOLD MONEY

A NEW YORK CLUB PREPARING FOR AN ENERGETIC CAMPAIGN.

en Interested in Missions and to Foreign Domestic Servants.

One hundred women in this city are do ing some work for sound money. If Mr. McKinley doesn't make his inaugural address on the 4th of next March from a themselves, and they don't want to, but every woman of 'em is doing what she can to influence her voting friends and relatives to down Bryan and the three R's, are the main underpinning of his platform. These women form the membership of Woman's National Republican Association, which meets every Monday night at the quarters of the St. Nicholas Republican and St. Nicholas avenue. This auxiliary was organized a year ago by Miss Helen Varick Boswell, State organizer for New York. Being a business woman herself, Miss Boswell recognized what a factor business women are when they league themselves together to fight for or against any cause. Her face lights up, her eyes begin to sparkle, and her tongue fairly flies when she begins to talk about the work that these young business women have done and are doing in politics.

"They've started already," she said to a Sun reporter, who asked when the Republican women would begin their campaign revelation to most men if they only knew something about it. It is only a little over If the woes of the investor were in evi- a year old, but it is a lusty youngster and other auxiliaries will begin active cammakes its presence felt. Its growth has not been at all phenomenal as to numbers, for we started out with nearly a hundred names on the roll of membership, but I this club is a working woman. They are employed in stores or offices, or are in business for themselves, and they have not taken the club up as a fad. Business women, occupied from early Monday morning until Saturday evening, do not do that, as women of leisure do. When they are willing-yes, even more than that, anxfacts, it shows a spirit of development that is broad, that is bound to carry some weight.

"Every member is an actual student of the money question from an economie standpoint, and all are therefore particularly interested in it as the vital issue of the campaign. These girls have come to realize that the best politics is founded on economics, and have worked out their own on some timely political topic, and in the animated discussions which always followed they put many questions to Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, whose services have been invaluable to these girls and to myself. Mrs. Robinson answered them from a purely economic and I from a purely po-litical standpoint. They gave us some knotty problems, and we had to study very hard to keep enough ahead to be able to answer them. Too much cannot be said of Mrs. Robinson's work with the members. She organized them into classes and they took a regular course in political

SYSTEMATIC EDUCATION. they earn must be equal to the best money in the world; they feel that for their day's project, so when they carried out their labor they must receive dollars which contain 100 and not 53 cents. They know that and would allow others to make no more, while the government can say that 53 than over common sinners, which cents is one dollar it cannot make 53 cents | was to them a sad disappointment to equal in purchasing power to one dollar. oughly understand that, in the event of success of the Silver party, the prices of all of the commodities that are to them necessities will proportionately rise as the purchasing power of their money decreases, that they are anxious and determined to fight for the maintenance of the gold

"Mrs. Catherine Lane is president of the club. She is a business woman, and is perfectly in touch with wage-earning women and their needs and aims. Her work is many of the leading State politicians, and from them she has picked up a great deal pushed right through in the most business like manner. Miss Parent, a stenographer, is the recording secretary. She is a girl of indomitable energy. Her minutes of the meetings are models in their way. Mrs. A. Kipp is the corresponding secretary. write. Women from far and near write to the Business Woman's Club for information and advice. At the regular meeting held Monday night she read a letter from Mr. Hobart, nominée for Vice President much pleased to learn that they were interested in the money question, and that he felt that they, as business women, would have weight and influence in this campaign where the wage question is at stake. He urged them to continued effort,

and they were much gratified. "As I said before, these girls have already opened their campaign, and they did it in a rather novel way. Very recently they gave an outing at Bronx Park one set of women combine pleasure and business with so much tact. They are active in every way, anyhow, and go about havas they do their business. After the pleasures of sight-seeing and a picnic luncheon the girls mustered their forces in the big est. They turned their outing into a regular gold-standard ratification meeting. McKinley and Hobart was their cry, and after their first enthusiasm had spent itself they settled down to business. "After three of four speech came a quiz. It is the custom of the girls to hold a political quiz once a month during the entire year, and here they had an opportunity of putting some questions to the men which they could not resist. The prevailing sentiment was that the tariff would be properly adjusted and that the question to be fought out now is the money question. Mrs. Robinson is deeply interested in the laboring classes, and her idea is that civilization can only increase as our standard of living increases. She has instilled her principles into the Business Women's Club, and they are determined to bend all

A PRACTICAL WOMAN. politicians in this State remarked as Miss Boswell walked out of the Republicanheadquarters the other day:

"There goes the most ingenious woman, a system of management, that I've ever

"Ask her what her two latest schemes are for the Republican women when it

"Don't call them schemes," said Miss your habits." If the Whitneys of the late Boswell when the reporter really did put the question to her. "They are a part of my campaign plans. The Republican on present conditions, the Republican party women take part in a presidential cam- is a good place for them, but we cannot paign this year for the first time, and they afford to adjust our creed to meet their realize that they have entered the field views nor cease to magnify protection and when a very hard fight is on. We want to reciprocity and a limited sliver coinage just do the most effective, far-reaching work | because they propose to become one of us Court said he should not do. Hoke Smith | that we can in a quiet way. I lie awake | yet adhering to all their had political ways. should restrain the exuberance of his news- | nights thinking of ways by which we can | Hence my voice is still for war. We will reach the most veters, and I've about de- take Mr. Whitney in if he will come in on

gin by doing a little home missionary work by closing its mouth as to any of its hithin the foreign missionary societies through- erto successful measures or the sins of the out the State. Even those who are violently opposed to foreign missions must admit the fact that thousands and thousands are deeply interested in this branch of church work. The Methodist Church alone sent over a militon dollars in money out of this country to be used for missionary work believe many old comrades will be found clerk, or bystanders, can learn that the following that flag.

VETERAN. VETERAN.

Indiametric for the strongest church in missionary work, either of his own pals a "saphead."

Line of his own pals a "saphead."

ple. Every one knows that every little town has its foreign missionary society. and that the women meet there every fortnight or every month, mix pleasure with their business, and save up their money to send off to foreign lands. The men are usu-ally as much interested in the work as the women, though they are rarely ever active members of the societies

"Now, what we propose to do is to put a leastet into the hands of the leading mem-

bers of every foreign missionary society in

this State proving to them that if free sil-

ver does carry it will cut their work down just one-half. They will mighty

quick take an active interest in preserving the present standard when it is brought to their attention that if it costs \$1,000 to keep a missionary in China for a year now it will cost \$2,000 then, for China is one of these payable-in-gold-free-gilver countries. Where they find that the showings resulting from a year's stinting and self-sacrifice will amount to only one-half they will think twice before they embrace the 52cent dollar. Of-course we expect to reach the men through the women "The domestic wage earners in this country form a large voting element, and we propose also to begin work among the servants of this city. Who ever heard of a cook or upstairs girl who didn't have a 'steady,' provided she didn't have a hus-An enormous sum of money is sent out of America every year by foreign domestic servants. Now, if an English girl wishes to send a pound to her mother or aunt in England she takes five dollars down, gets a pound note and off it goes. If free silver carries she will have to pay \$10 for a pound note, and she won't relish that. So it will be with the Germans, Swedes, Italians, and hired girls of all nationalities. They don't know this, and the Republican women propose to enlighten them by placing a leaflet, explaining that they will have to send double the amount of money to get half of its equivalent abroad, in the hands of every toreign domestic servant in the city. Then every Republican weman who is a member of one of the auxiliaries will make it her especial business to enlighten her own servants on

this subject. "Campaign work will begin early in August, and we will send out these leaflets as soon as possible. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster has charge of the campaign work in the West, and both of these ideas have been suggested to her. Our hope is to get a leaflet into every foreign missionary society in the North, South, East and West, and one into the hands of every foreign domestic servant. But our special province, of course, is New York State, and we are gowork, "or, at least, the Business Women's ing to begin work with a right good will in a few days. The Business Women's Club proposes to hold political outings, such as they held at Bronx Park, frequently while the hot weather lasts, and the paign work."

WHITNEY'S DEMANDS.

Republicans Cannot Afford to Surrender Their Cardinal Principles.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The beg-pardon methods of some wouldbe Republican leaders, lest they drive away the Whitneys and other half-awakened Box Office open 10 a. m. Democratic sinners, reminds me of a true ious—to devote one evening out of each of their workaday weeks to the study of hard wart old Methodist preacher, known everywhere as "Uncle Jimmy Jones," was pastor of a little handful of Methodists in the town of Vevay. He was famous as a revivalist, so that wherever he went a revival of unusual magnitude was expected. His method was what was then new among Methodists, as well as other churches-a weekly meetings held during the winter month or more, resulting in the conversion protracted meeting, often continuing a one of the number read a paper bearing of scores and sometimes of hundreds. About midwinter he began one of those meetings in Vevay without the aid of that modern appliance called an evangelist. It had continued a week or so without any very remarkable incident, when a little coterie of bon vivants, the chief of whom was "Dean" Kelso, a local politician of unreliable party affiliations, home just then on the holiday recess of the Legislature, well filled with wine, propoed that they go economy under her immediate instruction. | the next night to church and surprise the preacher and his little congregation by all! Fortunately from the very start they going forward for prayers in a body. were interested in the money question, and | Enough of the scheme leaked out the next now their knowledge on this subject is day for it to reach the ears of the old such that they feel that the money which preacher. He "caught on" at once and re-

begin with. To carry out their joke they attended meetings for some time with meek sincerity, but they did not deceive the experienced old circuit rider, who was an old-timer in doctrine as well as in methods. He believed in hell-fire, and a great deal of it for a certain class of sinners, and he determined to take advantage of their mockery to give them a liberal portion in due season; hence his sermons, morning and evening, were exceptionally brimstony. It was not just the doctrinthey relished, but he only made that other such that she is brought in contact with place all the hotter on that account. After a few days' endurance of such preaching, Mr. Kelso, as the spokesman of the coterie, of valuable knowledge. She is an excellent | said: "Mr. Jones, if you don't quit preachexecutive officer, and her meetings are ing hell-fire and damnation so vigorously you will drive us all away from your church." "I can't help that, Mr. Kelso. answered the faithful old preacher, "that's the doctrine of our church, and if you ex-pect to be Methodists you must quit all evil practices which incur hell-fire and damnation. If you intend to drink and swear and carouse as you have been in the habit of doing, the sooner you get out of the church, or, rather, the sooner you quit pretending to get in, the better." plain speech was at first much deplored by those of the brethren who had seen in the movement a large accession of wealth and social influence to their members, but later on they were satisfied that the best inter-

ests, if not the life of the church, were conserved by it. Of course, it was not long before the entire lot of them ceased to make any pretensions to a religious life, and again resumed their cups and their cards, if indeed they had even suspended them during the episode in which they hoped to make the preacher tone down his orthodoxy to Saturday afternoon. Each member in-vited her men friends, and I never saw a vited her men friends, and I never saw a tained his self-respect and influence, while the church escaped entire demolition. Three months ago there was not an intelligent man in America that even pretended to think it possible to prevent a restoration of the Republican party to full power by the almost unanimous demand of the people, who had marked the absolute failure pavilion and speech making began in earn- of the Democratic party at every point and who could easily trace every economic disaster to the change of policy which it had brought about; and every Republican was bold to affirm his faith in whatever was distinctively Republican, including the complex but corrected measures which had for seventeen years maintained the exist-ing gold standard of our currency, in spite of assaults upon it from every side. But now come the Whitneys and Hills of the Democratic party and propose to come to us in a body if we will only tone down our creed to suit them and quit preaching the wholesome doctrines of protection and reciprocity and everything else that is distinctly Republican; and some Republicans are short-sighted enough to think that would be good politics. Out upon such political cowardice! We want, just now, an army of Uncle Jimmy Jonses who will hurl at them true political orthodoxy, ail the more vigorously because they do not like to hear it, and the most of that they One of the most prominent Republican like the least. We need to take no new stand on coinage, and least of all on protection and reciprocity and income suffi-cient to meet expenses. Not the accession of a thousand "Dan" Kelsoes would beneficial as costly sulphur baths. Sold by have justified Mr. Jones in lowering the standard of morality which Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black, when it comes to devising and advancing his church had established on the author- or Brown, 50c. ity of the Bible; no more can the co-operation of a thousand Whitneys compensate for the lowering of our standards of polit-"Why?" asked the reporter who was | ical faith. The capture of the party organization by the Bryans of the party is no excuse for such a lowering. Mr. Jones was wise when he said to Mr. Kelse, "If you men intend to quit your evil ways the comes to active campaign work," he an- Methodist Church is a good place for you, but we cannot afford to adjust our creed to

cided that the best way is through the | trial, in the old Methodist fashion, but he must not come in proposing at the beginning to emasculate the Republican party Democratia party. Indianapolis, Aug. L. Li Hung Chang's Liberal Views. Hon. John W. Foster, in the Century.

It is claimed that notwithstanding Li

Moman's

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. The only remedy for tired, weak, nervous women is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For troubles Poculiar to Women at change of season, climate or life, great cures are made by

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The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills do not cause pain or

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PARADE PRICES-Gallery, 15c; balcony, 25c; dress circle, 50e; orchestra, 75c; side boxes, \$1. Scats at

PARK- Prices-10e, 20e, 30e, Matinees Daily. This Afternoon and To-Night

'McSorley's Twins'

Geo. Emerick, Terry Ferguson, Mina Gennell and a strong company.

Everybody goes to the Park. Electric Fans and Free Bleycle Check Room. Next Week-John W. Isham's "Oriental Amer-

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To-Night at 8:30. HERB HALE vs. WM. SAPP.

Catch-as-catch-can-Two best in three Purse \$150 and Side Bet.

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Concert Every Evening. ARMSTRONG PARK-Week-Sunday, Aug. 2. "A FALSE HEIRESS" LADIES FREE.

BASE BALL

Monday, Tuesday and Wedgesday Indianapolis vs. Milwaukee. Game Called at 3:45 P. M.

ADMISSION, - - - 25c and 50c Tickets on sale at the Arcade, Alcazar, Adams' cigar store and Huder's.
Box seats on sale now at the Alcazar.



BRASS WORKS.

PIONEER BRASS WORKS

Brass, Bronze and Aluminum Castin (3

110 to 116 S. Penn. St. ers and has an abiding faith in Chines stitutions and methods of government. He is, it is true, a great admirer of the Con-fucian philosophy, and remembering the enduring history of his people we can hardly wonder at his devotion to the institutions which have made that history possible. When we call to mind the experi-ence China has had with certain western nations it might not be considered strange if his attachment to foreigners was no very ardent; but in all his public life his conduct shows that he feels the need of foreign aid and is disposed to give it proper welcome, and of all Chinese statesmen he is the most liberal minded and free from prejudice. He is far from claiming that the present system of government is perfect. He has, in fact, urged upon the authorities at Peking two important changes which look to a reform of the most serious defects in the system, to wit, the withdrawal from the viceroys of provinces of powers which should be exercised only by the imperial government, and such a change in the method of admission to the public service as will liberalize the scholarship the test. There are other changes which he would gladly bring about if he had the power, but, as he confessed to Marquis Ito, "China is hampered by antiquated customs which prevent desirable re-

For the Campaign Fund.

New York Special in Chicago Post. From what I can see the national committee canvassers will be able to secure liberal and free contribution to the campaign fund down there where dealings are in bonds and stocks and money, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The tremendously strong campaign finance com-mittee of the Union League Club shows the interest taken in the contest by that powerful organization. There are nearly 150 names on the committee and the aggregated wealth represented is estimated at not less than \$500,000,000. Already the free silverites are proposing to have the list printed in big black type with the commercial rating of each man and circulate it through the rural districts as a campaign document. Rich men are supposed to be red flags in the eyes of the free-silver gentlemen at the crossroads.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millteething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's

Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle. Sulphur's the thing to banish eruptions, complexion blemiskes, sores, gout and rheumatism. This great remedial agent is effectually and inexpensively embodied in Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which is just as beneficial as costly sulphur baths. Sold by

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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD HUMORS. - Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICUEA MESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures. Sold throughout the world. Price, Cyrrowna, Me.; Soar, 2'e; Resolvany, Me. and 61. Porrea Dave and Chem. Core, Sole Props. Bostom.

skin, scalp, and blood humors.